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NO. 5,952. SATURDAY—Rain.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1899.—14 PAGES.

SATURDAY—Rain.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE PASSING OF CONGRESS

What Our Lawmakers at Washington Have Done on the Legislative Measures that Are Most Important to the People.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the Fifty-fifth Congress expires by law at noon to-morrow it will have exceeded all previous Congresses in its appropriations, which aggregate more than two billions, and will have placed upon the statute books laws marking an epoch in the country's history.

In view of the many things it has done, the fact stands out conspicuously that no laws looking to the relief of the masses have been enacted and no effort to curb trusts has been made.

It is noteworthy, however, that a policy laid down by the Journal months ago has been indorsed in every particular, or will be when the noon hour is reached to-morrow.

This Congress has declared war and ratified a treaty of peace.

It has grappled with the subject of territorial expansion, added Porto Rico and Hawaii as integral parts of the country and indicated its approval of the proposed assimilation of Cuba and the Philippines.

It has insured the safety of the country from foreign aggression by securing an outpost in the West Indies which guarantees the integrity of the eastern shore, and a series of bases in the Pacific which make successful attack on the western coast impracticable. In this it has carried out the Journal policy, which was to establish strategic bases in the West Indies and annex Hawaii.

Followed the Journal's Policy.

It has voted large sums for the extension of the military and naval schools, again indorsing the Journal policy for national universities at West Point and Annapolis.

It has begun the construction of a mighty navy, which before its completion will rival the best in the world, something strongly urged by the Journal.

It is almost certain to take a preliminary step toward the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, thus indorsing a conspicuous plank of the Journal platform.

It has made Dewey an Admiral.

It has given the President power to retaliate in case foreign countries threaten to injure our trade, a power so sweeping that he can hold up and reject any country's exports to this country.

It has defeated the proposition for a big standing army, and, while giving the President enough men to carry out all possible military operations, has made the army temporary in character, closely following the Journal's suggestion of two months ago.

It has provided for a cable to Hawaii, to be laid and owned by this Government and operated under the country's postal system.

CANAL SET BACK BY REED'S TRICK

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The conference on the River and Harbor bill to-day reached a compromise agreement upon the Nicaragua Canal proposition.

While it is not satisfactory to the friends of the canal, they have agreed to accept it for the reason that it definitely commits the Government to the construction of a canal across the isthmus.

The significance of this action lies in the fact that Reed has virtually gained his point. The start on the construction of a canal is delayed two years. The Rockefeller-Grace-Cragin syndicate, by this disposition of the question, is permitted to enter the ground floor, for the Rockefeller syndicate's concessions in Nicaragua begin to operate in October, when the Maritime Canal Company's franchise expires.

In addition the Panama Canal scheme, esteemed dead and impracticable, is insidiously with life and put on its feet as a contestant for consideration.

Some of the Western Senators, including Messrs. McPherson, Warren, Carter and Pettibone, are threatened to defeat the bill because the Senate provisions looking to irrigation of the arid lands of the West were stricken

out in conference. Mr. Mills, of Texas, is also threatening because a local appropriation for Houston was stricken out. There is danger, therefore, that the bill may yet fail of passage in the closing hours of the session. The compromise reads as follows:

Section I.—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make a full and complete investigation of the feasibility of a canal by the United States across the same, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans;

That the President is authorized to make an investigation of any and all practicable routes for a canal across said Isthmus of Panama, and particularly to investigate the two routes known respectively as the Nicaragua route and the Panama route, with a view to determining the most practical and feasible route for such canal, together with the approximate and probable cost of constructing a canal at each of two or more of said routes;

And the President is further authorized to investigate and ascertain what rights, privileges and franchises, if any, may be held and owned by any corporations, associations or individuals, and what work, if any, has been done by such corporations, associations or individuals in the construction of a canal at either of any of said routes, and particularly at the so-called Nicaragua route and Panama route respectively;

And, likewise, to ascertain the cost of purchasing all of the rights, privileges and franchises held and owned by any such corporations, associations or individuals in any of said routes, particularly said Nicaragua route and Panama route;

And, likewise, to ascertain the probable or approximate cost of constructing a suitable

harbor at each of the termini of said canal, with the probable annual cost of maintenance of said harbor, respectively;

And, respectively, the President is authorized to make full and complete investigation so as to determine the feasibility of a canal, and to make a full and complete investigation of the cost of constructing the same and placing the same under the control, management and ownership of the United States.

Section II.—To enable the President to make the investigation and ascertainment herein provided for, he is hereby authorized to employ in said service any of the engineers of the United States Army at his discretion, and to authorize and empower any and all persons necessary to make such investigation, and to fix the compensation of any and all such engineers and other persons.

Section III.—For the purpose of defraying the expenses necessary to be incurred in making the investigation herein provided for, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid out by order of the President.

Section IV.—That the President is hereby required to report to Congress the result of such investigation, together with his reasons therefor.

Before this was accepted by the Senate conference, Mr. Morgan, who has been the acknowledged champion of the Nicaraguan Canal, was sent for, and the proposed compromise was laid before him for his approval. The situation was explained to him and Mr. Morgan declared his willingness to accept it.

HOUSE AND SENATE IN A JANGLE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House and Senate conferees on the River and Harbor bill have not yet in accord. They are unable to agree on the question of new war ships, the price to be paid for armor plate, the establishment of an armor plate factory, and the reduction of the naval force from 18,000 to 15,000.

Besides these chief points of disagreement, the Senate conferees are insisting upon many amendments of minor importance to which the House will not agree.

At 9 o'clock to-night the conferees reported to House and Senate their inability to agree, and asked for another conference.

Without discussion consent for a second conference was granted, and the conferees are now at work trying to reach a conclusion in time for the bill to become a law to-morrow noon.

The indications now are that the House will compel the Senate to agree to authorize the building of twelve war ships, as reported in the original bill; that the Senate will stand firm for the amendment reducing the price of armor plate to \$300 per ton, thus compelling the House to acquiesce; that the House will insist upon the restoration of the number of men in the navy to 18,000 instead of 15,000, as amended by the Senate.

While the conferees are still far apart, the bill is not believed to be in jeopardy.

put on a mudscrew. The Democrats jeered.

Thus, with an interminable rustle and hum in the galleries, with the floor in confusion, with men loitering at ease in the cloakrooms, and smoking and telling stories, with committee chairmen distracted, the night in the House wore on until a late hour this morning.

CORBIN'S HOPES DASHED BY SENATE.

Members Object to Again Promoting Him "Over Better Men."

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Adjutant-General Corbin's ambition to become a Major-General received a setback in the Senate to-night. During the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill Mr. Warren offered an amendment to give the Adjutant-General the rank and pay of a major-general. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order by the chair, and on a vote of 41 Senators supported the ruling. Only seven Senators were friendly enough to Corbin to oppose it.

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, was the first to voice his objection to the proposed promotion. He said: "I object to this proposition. One man sitting in his office in Washington shall not be promoted over men that are doing the fighting for their country while I can protest against it. He has already been promoted twice over much better men."

Mr. Foraker offered the bill passed by the Senate last session to promote the Adjutant-General, but this was also ruled out. General Corbin's chances went with it, at least for another year.

DANENBERG'S LAST ACT A CHARITY.



Isaac Danenberg. The rich brewer's last act before his fatal stroke of apoplexy was one of charity, the saving of a home to a poor evicted brewer, without the count on guard over her chateau in the street.

Brewer Dies in His Carriage After Helping an Evicted Woman.

HE HAD MANY PENSIONERS.

Big Hearted "Ike" Will Be Mourned by Hosts of Poor and Rich.

If a memorial volume were to be written about Isaac Danenberg, brewer, it could not throw a stronger light on his character than one carelessly put of his on Thursday evening, just before his death.

From his office at No. 30 Broad street he was driving uptown in company with Maurice Untermyer and Dr. Alfred Meyer. They passed through the crowded streets of the East Side, and here Danenberg experienced what was probably a premonitory symptom of the stroke of apoplexy that was to carry him off half an hour later.

It was only a feeling of discomfort, however—a stifled sensation in his big chest, which prompted him to step the coachman and say that he would alight and walk for a spell, just to stretch his legs. And his two friends watched him as he threaded his way among the women and babies and fish hawkers, the figure of a jovial man of the world, with quick, sympathetic glances for all around him.

By and by he came to where a dingy little furniture store stood on the sidewalk. There had been an eviction. The brewer stopped and peered around him. His friends, watching from a little distance, exchanged smiles, for they knew that "Ike"—he could not brook being called anything else—was searching for an object of charity. In the poorest doorway he caught sight of an old woman, gaunt and ragged, sitting apathetically with an eye on her furniture. Danenberg exchanged a word or two with her, and then he stepped into the doorway and peeped from the outside of his roll.

Danenberg re-entered the carriage a few moments later with a heavy load of soiled kind, and the coachman whipped up his horses. When the party reached Fourteenth street the brewer felt a sudden sickening. He had been known for three years that his friend was subject to an apoplectic stroke, ordered the coachman to drive to his drug store at Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Arrived there the doctor jumped out and ran into the store for a draught. When he returned with it to the carriage door "Ike" Danenberg was dead.

So many people will be determined to follow Danenberg to the grave—so many pensioners, so many friends, so many admirers—that his aged mother has been severely urged to permit the funeral services to be held in public.

Nothing could illustrate her son's generosity better than the fact that his friends, Danenberg's friends have arranged to hold a memorial service in Temple Beth-El this evening. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

Danenberg was worth something like half a million dollars. Since heeding "Ike" he had probably given away half that much to help people less fortunate than himself. For giving was this man's passion.

He was an extremely successful business man. In addition to various other interests, he was president of the Lager Beer Brewery, of the United States Breweries Association, a director of the State Bank in Newark, and president of the Danenberg & Coles Brewery in Brooklyn.

He was a native of Danville, N. J. Every winter regularly he sent him a railway carload of coal.

His first act when he began to make money was to settle \$100,000 on his father and mother in such a way that he could not even touch it himself. He wanted to do a few hours before his sudden death Mr. Danenberg was a millionaire at the funeral of Henry Bernheimer, of No. 107 West Street, last session, one of the owners of the Lion Brewery, which was held at the Temple Emanuel, at Fifth avenue and Forty-third street.

THE KIND OF BEEF THE PEOPLE GET.

Diseases Spread Broadcast by the Crimes of the Trust—Necessary Revelations of Horrors by Armour's Chief "Killing Superintendent."



Tom Dolan, Whose Remarkable Affidavit Charges Armour with the Sale of Diseased Meat.

For ten years he was killing superintendent in the Chicago stock yards and writes of the horrors he saw. The picture in the left hand corner is from a sketch by Dolan and shows how the trap door was worked in the tank in order that condemned beef might be recovered and put on the market.

\$500,000 FOUND IN AN ALLEYWAY.

Chicago, March 3.—Wrapped in an old undershirt and discarded in an alley in the rear of No. 22 Custom House place, papers, including bonds, mortgages, deeds and mining certificates representing a face value of over \$500,000, besides a draft of personal correspondence and receipts, were found to-night by Charles F. Peck, who is employed in the vicinity, and are now in the safe at the Harrison street police station.

The valuable papers are all in the name of James M. Sigfus, manager of the Good Hope Mining Company, of Perth, Cal., with the exception of two deeds of mining property made to Augusta C. A. Sigfus, and the police believe that the recovered indentures are a portion of the proceeds of a big robbery.

Inquiry was made at all the large hotels in the town, but no trace of Sigfus here could be found. From evidence detected in the correspondence and the personal writings of Sigfus, the police believe the robbery was committed in Louisville February 26.

A small diary in which Sigfus had jotted down incidents of each day since January 1 of this year, was found in the package. The last entry, on February 26, and from the fact that on every day before that he had jotted down his diary, the police argue, that the book must have left his possession during that night or the following morning.

The memorandum of the preceding day shows that Sigfus was in Louisville and that it was his intention to remain there two or three days. The last entry read as follows:

Am now stopping at the Broadway House. Met Johnson today by appointment. Clear weather. White in the memorandum made February 26, and the last to be found in the package, there is no mention of the city in which he was stopping, the police believe that it was Louisville, and telegrams were sent to that city to learn the present whereabouts of the owner of the recovered papers.

If the loss of the papers had occurred in Chicago the police believe it would have been reported to them. They believe that the papers which were recovered to-night, and which were contained in a valise, which they think may have been stolen from a depot or hotel.

That the papers are a portion of the proceeds of a crime the police feel certain. The undershirt in which they were wrapped is an old one, of a garish texture and color. Owing to its cheap quality the officers do not believe it had ever been the property of one of the papers. It is believed here that Sigfus lives at No. 22 West Ninety-sixth street, New York.

The name James S. Sigfus does not appear in the city directory. No. 22 West Ninety-sixth street is a fine residence of one stone in a fashionable neighborhood. No one answered the bell late last night. The Elite Directory gives Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Burke as the occupants of the house.

At Police Headquarters last night it was said that no knowledge of any such robbery had reached here.

HUSTLING BILLS IN THE LAST HOURS

Washington, March 3 (midnight).—The closing scenes of Congress always draw a crowd to the Capitol, and to-night the galleries are crowded with men and women, the corridors connecting the two houses are jammed, the Senate chamber is unusually noisy for that solemn apartment, and on the House floor members are laughing and talking, while Speaker Reed's fat face wears a worried look, his New England voice is particularly rasping and his deliberate drawl is lengthening perceptibly.

At midnight four of the important appropriation bills had not been acted upon, the naval appropriation bill, the army appropriation bill, the sundry civil bill and the general deficiency. The failure of any one of these measures will necessitate an extra session.

History records the fact that at the end of every Congress an extra session seems inevitable, for the House is unyielding, the Senate refuses to budge, and while party leaders are in despair, the tangles smooth out, and the adjournment is had decorously at noon on March 4.

This Congress is certain to prove the rule. Within the next twelve hours it will transact as much business as, earlier in the session, would consume three weeks.

In both houses the proceedings were a succession of conference reports to the effect that an agreement had been reached on certain items, a disagreement on certain other items, followed by the request that the conference be continued.

The River and Harbor bill is holding back action in the Senate.

Strangely enough the compromise on the Nicaraguan Canal is accepted to avoid an extra session, but some western Senators

have declared their intention of forcing an extra session if the appropriation of \$100,000 for the irrigation of arid lands in the West is not restored.

Warren's long speech. Senator Warren distinguished himself by making a two and a half hour speech on this important topic, with Walcott and Stewart in reserve. They know that this item will be restored if they push their opposition to its extreme limit, for three Senators can force an extra session by talking on the River and Harbor bill until noon.

In the House there was the usual diversion over the trifles, while everybody's nerves were a tension because of the pending important measures. Mr. Taibert objected to the employment of an extra folder, provided by resolution, Mr. Grosvenor sneered at this eleven hour economy. Mr. Taibert irrelevantly said he at least did not make the statements that subsequently were proven by other members to be lies.

"Does the gentleman mean to say that I lie?" he asked the white-bearded Grosvenor.

"I'm not specifying," said Mr. Taibert, alight, "but if the up it is the honorable gentleman, he can put it on."

And the exhortation the oratorical Grosvenor administered a Taibert delighted everybody, particularly those members who had paid many visits to the cafe.

Mr. Rottelle, bellicose and leather-jungled, created the next breeze.

He wanted \$415 per ton paid for Armour plate.

"Every intelligent man knows no country can get for \$300 a ton armor plate fit to